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Schedules- Part 11, 12 & 13

PART 11—Sound Insulation

This Part applies to spaces in buildings for human habitation Scope of and is intended for the prevention of sound transmission between application of dwelling houses and also from rooms used for other purposes. Any wall which—separates any dwelling from another dwelling, or from another building; or separates any habitable room in a dwelling from any other part of the same building which is not used exclusively with the dwelling and is a place used for purposes other than occasional repair or maintenance, or is a machine room or tank room shall in conjunction with its associated structure be so constructed as to provide adequate resistance to the transmission of airborne sound provided that no requirement of this provision shall prohibit the use of any material of equal performance.

A wall which separates any habitable room in a dwelling from any refuse chute in the same building shall be constructed with reinforced concrete bricks, cement block, sandcrete block or any such material with an average mass not less than that of any of the material mentioned in this provision, provided that the requirement of this provision shall be considered satisfied if other materials or combination of the materials mentioned herein of equal performance in sound reduction is used. A wall which separates any part of a dwelling other than a habitable room from any refuse chute in the same building shall be constructed in accordance with subregulation of this regulation.

Any floor which separates a dwelling below its floor from—another dwelling; or any other part of the same building which is not used exclusively with that dwelling and is a place used for purposes other than occasional repair or maintenance, or if a machine room or tank room, shall in conjunction with its associated structure be so constructed as to provide adequate resistance to the transmission of airborne and impact sound. Any floor which separates a dwelling situated above a floor from any other part of the same building which is not used exclusively with the dwelling and is a place used for purposes other than occasional repair or maintenance or is a machine room or tank room, shall in conjunction with its associated structure be so constructed as to provide adequate resistance to the transmission of windborne sound.

PART 12—Pest Control and Protection Against Decay

This Part shall apply for the control and protection against termite attack, infestation, destruction and decay of wood or wood products used in the construction of any building. The construction of any building to which this Part applies shall conform with the following fundamental construction practices—

1. positive site hygiene and treatment;
2. chemical pre-treatment of wood to prevent fungal decay as well as termite attack;
3. use of naturally durable wood; and
4. ventilation, moisture and condensation control in enclosed spaces.

A building site shall be initially cleared of all roots, tree Treatment of stumps, and vegetable deposits of any description. At start and during construction, wood of any description, infestation such as cut ends, broken shuttering and shavings shall not be left in the vicinity of the building. The site shall be graded to provide drainage away from foundation walls. The proposed height of finish grade shall assure proper clearance for timbers resting on top of the foundation. All roofs, form-boards and scraps of timber shall be removed from the immediate vicinity of the building before back filling and before any floor step. In areas of termite infestation, the back-filling materials around external foundation walling shall be liberally treated with anti-termite solution; preferably during the dry season.

An apron or concrete slab protection of 100mm thick and of width not less than 600mm shall be constructed around the external walls of the building to provide a termite shield but gravel paving around the external walls well consolidated shall be sufficient for the purpose of termite apron.

In the case of a basement or crawl-space, good foundation drainage, damp proofing of walls below grade and vapour barrier under basement or ground floor concrete slab shall be provided. Every concrete ground or basement floor step and supporting foundation walls shall be constructed in accordance with Part V of these Regulations. Basement and crawl-spaces under suspended timber floors shall be well ventilated by providing ample screen openings and the openings shall have a net area of not less than 600mm² for each 30m of exterior wall, plus 300mm² for each 1 Om2 of enclosed basement or crawl space.

Openings shall be arranged in such a way as to provide maximum cross ventilation. Termite shield or other approved mechanical barrier shall not be substituted or chemical control of building site. A termite shield shall be of not less than 26 gauge galvanised iron or other suitable material and installed on top of all foundation walls, piers and around pipes which may lead from the ground; longitudinal joints shall be welted and locked.

More Info:

- First To Seventh Schedule
- Schedules
- Schedules- Part 1 & 2
- Schedules- Part 3 & 4
- Schedules- Part 5
- Schedules- Part 6 & 7
- Schedules- Part 8, 9 & 10
- Schedules- Part 8, 9 & 10
- Schedules- Part 11, 12 & 13
- Schedules- Part 14, 15 & 16
- Schedules- Part 17, 18 & 19

View Links:

- Chieftaincy Act, 1971
- Ghana Investment Promotion
- Human Trafficking
- **Local Government Act**
- Minerals And Mining
- Narcotic Drugs
- National Building Regulations
- National Identification Act, 2006
- National Labour Commission Regulations, 2006
- Pndc Law
- Presidential Commission
- Trade Policy
- W/ African Gas Pipeline Act, 2004

All exposed timber surfaces, as well as adjoining masonry or concrete surfaces shall be pitched to cause rapid water runoff. Construction details which tend to trap moisture in end-grain joints shall be avoided. All timber for roof or floor structure shall be of durable timber well-seasoned and treated with an approved chemical preservative against termite infestation. Unless there is adequate protection by roof overhangs and other projections from external walls, the heads of all openings in external walls shall be protected with metal or plastic flashing material.

Flashing shall be installed where a roof joins a wall, where a porch or patio floor joins to the building wall and in roof valleys.

Clearance between the bottom of timber joists, or planks and the ground shall not be less than 500mm and between the ground and the bottom of any wood girder, the clearance shall not be less than 300mm. Where timber posts are used to support ground floor framing, a roof or any part of a building, they shall rest on concrete pedestals at least 500mm high above the earth. All concrete floors shall be provided with a termite shield and the bottom of posts shall be treated especially well with an approved preservative. This provision shall not preclude the use of metal shoes to timber posts or any other approved method for the protection of the bottom of the timber posts. Timber buildings in rural areas shall be constructed in accordance with approved traditional methods and practices. Timber sills which rest on concrete or block exterior walls shall not be less than 250mm above exposed earth on the exterior of the building and shall be of durable timber shield treated with an approved preservative and provided with a termite shield.

Timber beams or girders which frame into masonry walls shall have 15mm air space at the top and the sides and shall be of durable timber and well treated with preservative. Timber supports shall not be embedded in the ground unless they are well treated with preservative and protected from moisture by eaves projections or other approved method except that the requirement of this provision shall not prohibit the use of timber for the construction of buildings in rural areas where the timber can be economically and effectively protected against termites by charring. Timber sleepers or sills resting on concrete slab which is in contact with the earth shall be of durable timber well treated with an approved preservative and provided with a termite shield. The provisions of this regulation shall apply for the control and exclusion of insects and rodents. All ventilation openings provided under suspended or basement floors and to roof spaces shall be provided with insect screening. For the purpose of preventing fungus attack and growth in buildings the following construction requirements shall be complied with—

- all basement floors and walls shall be constructed so as to resist moisture absorption in the choice of material, construction detailing and erection;
- all ground floors and upper floors shall be so constructed as not to allow moisture passage through the fabric of the floor;
- all roofs shall be constructed so that there is no moisture ingress to roof spaces; and leakage in the roof shall be so amended as to obviate the chance of dampness reaching the timber and other elements of the roof;
- adequate free draught shall be ensured for all enclosed spaces so as to discourage air stagnation;
- in any case, where it is not possible to ensure the dry air condition needed to discourage pest and fungi infestation, sufficient heating of the space shall be provided to ensure an environmentally accepted temperature;
- all timber used in any building shall be seasoned to an average 12% moisture content and shall be liberally treated with appropriate anti-vermin preservative; and
- all man-holes, inspection chambers, septic tanks, cesspools, soakaways, shall have adequately sealed covers so as to exclude pests and other vermins, such as cockroaches, mice and rats from nesting in them.

PART 13—Drainage

Every building shall be provided with an adequate hygiene system for the disposal of construction foul water, surface water and subsoil water. All drains shall discharge into an outfall approved by the District Planning Authority and may be a sewer, a water course, septic tank or cesspool, or a septic tank system and soakaway. Soakaway shall be used for the disposal of very large volume of wastewater provided the soil permeability allows its use. Every open drain other than an earth drain shall be—

1. constructed of durable materials with suitable joints of adequate size;
2. laid at a proper inclination of not less than one in eighty gradient; and
3. suitably covered where in the opinion of the District Planning Authority, it is desirable for safety and the covers shall either be designed for self-cleansing velocity or covers shall be easily removed for drain to be cleaned.

An open drain shall be considered to satisfy this regulation if it is constructed of—

- concrete slabs 75mm thick made of concrete mix C;
- concrete inverts made of concrete mix C; or
- cast insitu concrete mix C.

Covers of drains shall be made of reinforced concrete slabs not less than 75mm and reinforcement of not less than 6mm diameter and shall be fixed at location approved by the District Planning Authority. Subsoil drains shall be either pipe drains with open joints or french drains as may be determined by the District Planning Authority and shall be inserted where directed by the District Planning Authority. A subsoil drain shall be adequate for the purpose of subregulation (7) if—the pipes are of any durable material porous or otherwise, and are at least of 75mm internal diameter; pipes are laid with open joints to line and gradient and are not less than 460mm deep to invert and where they have saw cuts or holes in the lowest third of the pipe they shall be spaced not more than 300mm apart; the width of the trench does not exceed the external diameter of the pipe by more than 150mm; after laying the pipes they are covered with a layer at least 75mm thick of stone, gravel, broken brick or rubble to prevent silt entering the joints and trench refilling is done with care to prevent

displacement of the pipes; trenching drains consist of a trench with clinker, rubble, broken stone or other coarse material of 75mm gauge at the bottom of the trench graded to finer material at the top with the size of each trench determined by the District Planning Authority; and

all drains are constructed starting from the outfall to upstream.

Every trap to a building sewer shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation. Every system of pipes shall be so made as to prevent the breaking of water seal in any trap. Precautions shall be taken wherever necessary to prevent the entry of surface water, flood water or tidal water into any sewer. No open gully shall be fixed inside a building except a gully fixed in the floor of a bathroom on the ground floor and which collects no waste from any other room. A manhole shall be provided at each point where there is a inspection change in direction or gradient in any sewer or drain other than a subsoil drain. No part of a sewer or drain other than a subsoil drain shall be further than 30m from a manhole measured along the pipe. Every manhole shall be—of such size and form as to permit ready access to the pipe for inspection and cleaning purposes; of sufficient strength and be watertight; fitted, where the depth so requires, with step-irons or a ladder; fitted with airtight cover; completed with suitable channels whose depth within the manholes shall be full diameter of the drains entering; and completed with walls of manholes extending at least 150mm above the surrounding ground.

An inspection chamber shall be large enough to permit all pipes to be rodded. The minimum internal dimensions of rectangular manholes shall be for manholes up to 1830mm deep, 1070mm by 690mm and for manholes over 1830mm deep, 1370mm by 840mm. For the longer side in the direction of the pipe run, the base of manholes shall consist of mix C concrete at least 150mm thick, the walls of brick at least 215mm thick and set in mortar mix D or concrete mix C 150mm thick cast in situ or of precast concrete units or blocks made of mix C concrete to the thickness required by the District Planning Authority and set in mortar C. All internal surfaces shall be rendered smooth with mix C mortar and all internal corners rounded. Manholes of more than 760mm deep shall have steps built into a wall at 300mm vertical internals. These steps shall be staggered with the highest step being 460mm below the cover and the lowest not more than 300mm above the benching. Alternatively, metal ladders may be used with the approval of the District Planning Authority.

Channels and junctions of manholes shall be of specially made half round pipes. Benching shall rise vertically from the channel pipe to the level of the top of the outgoing drain and thence slope upwards at 25mm to the sides of the manholes. Benching shall be of mix C concrete finished with mix C mortar and rendered smooth. Manholes shall be covered with reinforced concrete slabs made of mix C concrete, the reinforcement of which shall be decided by the District Planning Authority. An access hole of 0.6m by 0.46m shall be left in the slab and a manhole cover shall be set in cement over it. The opening for the cover of a manhole shall be 500mm diameter if round, 600mm by 460mm if rectangular and shall be of a type determined by the District Planning Authority. The cover of a manhole shall be so designed and constructed as to make for easy placement and removal.

Every building sewer shall be properly ventilated with at least one ventilation pipe of not less than 75mm in diameter which shall be situated as near as practicable to the building. The ventilation pipe shall not have any bend except where unavoidable; in which case the bend shall have an obtuse angle as large as possible with the largest practicable radius of curvature. Every ventilation pipe shall terminate with a wire dome in the open air covered with durable mosquito-proof netting or other cover which does not unduly restrict the flow of air. A ventilation pipe shall be carried upwards to such a height and so positioned as not to transmit foul air or pollute the air. It shall be sufficient for the purpose of regulation (4) if the ventilation or soil stack pipe is terminated at a minimum of 750mm above the highest opening or above the eaves. Where a pipe joins another pipe, it shall do so obliquely in the direction of flow in the other pipe and all such junctions shall be made within the manholes. Any connection between a drain and a public or private sewer or between a public and private sewer shall be so made that the connection will remain watertight and otherwise satisfactory under all working conditions.

Any drain or private sewer shall—

1. be of sufficient strength having regard to the manner in which it is bedded or supported and the maximum loads and forces to which it may be subjected; and, where necessary it shall be protected against damage; and
2. together with its joints and fittings, be constructed of materials of sufficient durability having regard to the matter passing through it and if below ground, the nature of the ground and subsoil water through which it passes; and
3. have all joints formed in such a manner—as is appropriate to the materials of which the drain or sewer is made; that the joints remain watertight under all working conditions, including any differential movement as between the pipe and the ground or any structure through or under which it passes; that the joints do not form any obstruction in the interior of the drain or private sewer; and be laid in a straight line between points where changes of direction or gradient occur; and be so designed and constructed, of such size, and laid, unless the contents are pumped, at such a gradient as to ensure that it is self-cleansing and efficiently carries away the maximum volume of matter which may be discharged into it.
4. The internal diameter of any drain or private sewer shall at any point be not less than that of the outlet of any appliance, pipe or drain the discharge from which passes through it at that point, provided that the internal diameter shall not be less than 100mm in the case of any drain or private sewer which is intended for the conveyance of soil water or water contaminated with trade effluent, or not less than 75mm in any other case.

Where any drain or private sewer passes through a building that part which is within the building shall—be adequately supported throughout its length without restricting

thermal movement and any fitting giving such support shall be securely attached to the building; and be so placed as to be reasonably accessible throughout its length for maintenance and repair. Any drain or private sewer shall, after the work of laying the drain or private sewer has been carried out (including any necessary work of hunching or surrounding the drain or private sewer with concrete and backfilling the trench) be capable of withstanding a suitable test for watertightness.

Any drain or private sewer shall have such means of access as may be necessary for inspection and cleaning, and without prejudice to the generality or the foregoing there shall be an inspection chamber—at each point where there is such a change of direction or gradient as would prevent any part of the drain or private sewer being readily cleaned without such a chamber; on a drain, within 12500mm from a junction between that drain and another drain, a private sewer or a public sewer, unless there is an inspection chamber situated at that junction; on a private sewer, within 12500mm from a junction between that sewer and another private sewer or a public sewer, unless there is an inspection chamber situated at that junction, and at the highest point of a private sewer unless there is roding at that point.

No part of a drain or private sewer shall be at a distance of more than 45m measured along the line of the drain or private sewer, from an inspection chamber situated on the same drain or private sewer.

(3) Subject to the regulation 121(3) of these Regulations inspection chamber shall—

- (a) sustain the loads which may be imposed upon it;
- (b) exclude subsoil water;
- (c) be watertight;
- (d) be of such size and form as to permit ready access to the drain or private sewer for inspection, cleaning and roding; and

(e) where the part of the drainage system within the inspection chamber is constructed of open channels, be provided with benching that has a smooth impervious finish and so formed as to guide the flow of water towards the pipe into which the main channel discharges and to provide a safe foothold. (4) Any inspection chamber within a building, other than an inspection chamber giving access to part of a drain or private sewer which is constructed with inspection fittings with watertight covers, shall be—

(a) so constructed, in conjunction with its frame and cover, as to be watertight when subjected to the maximum internal pressure which could be caused by blockage of the drainage system at any point below the inspection chamber; and

(b) fitted with a removable and non-ventilating cover of adequate strength, constructed of suitable and durable material which is—

- (i) fitted in a frame with an airtight seal; and (ii) secured to the frame by removable bolts made of corrosion-resistant material.

123. Any inlet to a drain, other than a junction between the drain and a soil pipe, a waste pipe or a ventilating pipe, shall be effectively trapped by means of a suitable trap with a seal of not less than 50mm in depth except that this provision shall not apply to any inlet to a drain used solely for the conveyance of surface water from a roof if such drain is intercepted by a suitable trap, with a seal of not less than 50mm in depth, from any drain or sewer used for the conveyance of water contaminated by soil water, waste water, or trade effluent.

124. (1) Where any drain or private sewer is constructed adjacent to a load-bearing part of a building, such precautions shall be taken as may be necessary to ensure that the trench in which the drain or private sewer is laid in no way impairs the stability of the building.

(2) Except where the nature of the ground makes it unnecessary, where any drain or private sewer is adjacent to a wall and the bottom of the trench is lower than the foundation of the wall, the trench shall be filled in with concrete to a level which is not lower than the bottom of the foundation of the wall by more than the distance from that foundation to the near side of the trench less 150mm. Provided that, where the trench is within 1000mm of the foundation the concrete filling required by subregulation (1) shall have such expansion joints as are necessary to ensure that no continuous length of filling exceeds 9000mm.

125. Where any drain or private sewer passes through a wall, including the wall of an inspection chamber or cesspool, or under a wall or any other part of a building, there shall be taken such precautions as may be necessary to prevent damage to, or loss of watertightness in the drain or private sewer by differential movement.

126. (1) Each pipe above ground level conveying soil water and every ventilating pipe relating to it shall—

- (a) be constructed of durable materials with suitable joints;
- (b) be capable of satisfying the appropriate test as may be determined by GS;
- (c) not have any joint within the thickness of the wall where the pipe passes through the wall;
- (d) have an internal diameter of at least 100mm and in any case not less than that of any pipe or outlet from an appliance conveying foul water to it;
- (e) be suitably supported and attached to the building so as to permit thermal movement; and
- (f) be so placed as to be reasonably accessible for maintenance and provided with such means of access as are necessary for internal cleaning.

(2) Each ventilating pipe to a pipe conveying foul water shall—

(a) be carried upward to such a height and so placed that no foul air can escape into a building; and

(b) be fitted at the open end with a wire cage and mosquito gauze.

(3) Soil pipes, waste pipes and ventilation pipes satisfy this provision if—

(a) the soil pipes, waste pipes and ventilation pipes are made of asbestos cement, cast iron, ceramic ware, lead, wrought iron, galvanised steel, copper or suitable plastics;

(b) all external pipes which require maintenance or painting are fixed at a distance from the wall of at least 37mm;

(c) provision is made for expansion joints every 3 metres;

(d) soil pipes, waste pipes and ventilation pipes are not fixed in chases; and

(e) ventilation pipes are taken up to a point above the level of the eaves of a flat roof and in any case not less than 900mm above the head of any window within a horizontal distance of 3 metres from the ventilation pipe.

127. (1) Every pipe above ground level conveying waste water shall Waste pipes.

- (a) comply with regulation 126;
- (b) have an internal diameter of at least 37mm;
- (c) include, close to the waste appliance, a readily accessible trap with means of access for internal cleaning; and the trap shall have a water seal of at least 50mm provided that no trap shall be required where a waste pipe discharges over an open gully.

(2) Waste pipes satisfy subregulation (1) if—

- (a) they are made of one of the materials permissible for pipes conveying soil water; and
- (b) they are fixed in the same way as soil pipes of the same material and where necessary, have similar expansion joints.

128. (1) Any soil pipe from a soil appliance and any waste pipe from a waste appliance shall have fitted close to the appliance a suitable and readily accessible trap of adequate diameter that has an adequate water and waste seal and means of access for internal cleansing, provided that this subregulation shall not apply to—

- (a) any soil pipe serving only a soil appliance or any waste pipe serving only a waste appliance if the appliance has an integral trap;
- (b) any waste pipe serving a bath or lavatory basin where two or more baths or lavatory basins are so fixed in a range that the waste pipe discharges into a semi-circular and accessible open channel of glazed stoneware, or other equally suitable material, formed or fixed in, or above the floor immediately beneath the baths or lavatory basins and discharge over or into a suitable trap; or
- (c) any waste pipe serving a lavatory basin or shower tray where a number of lavatory basins or shower trays or both are so fixed in a range that each waste pipe discharges into a common waste pipe which—

(i) does not exceed 5000mm in length; is fitted with a suitable trap; and (ii) has means of access suitable and adequate for the internal cleaning of the trap and of the whole length of the pipe.

(2) No soil pipe or waste pipe shall be placed outside the external walls of a building not under formal control, except that this provision shall not apply to any waste pipe from a waste appliance situated in any part of a building the floor of which is at or above the level of the adjoining ground, if that waste pipe discharges into a trap which has a suitable grating so fitted that the discharge of waste water is effected above the level of the water in the trap but below the level of the grating and in such a way as not to cause dampness in any building.

129. (1) The method of waste water disposal shall be such that no stagnant pools of water are formed and no other nuisance is created in the compound or outside the house.

(2) Where a site or plot is situated within 30 metres from a surface water drain maintained by any public authority and where there is adequate fall between the level of the site or plot and the surface water drain, every person who erects a building or carries out any work on the site or plot shall also lay a concrete drain or pipe of adequate capacity connecting the site or plot with the surface water drain for the discharge of surface water and waste water provided that where the connection would have to be made through private land not owned by the owner of the site or plot then this provision shall not apply.

(3) Where subregulation (2) of this regulation does not apply, an approved movable receptacle of sufficient capacity shall be provided into which all waste water shall be deposited prior to final disposal except where approval has been given by the District Assembly to discharge the waste water into an open channel or soakaway to run to earth.

(4) No surface water or waste water drain shall be connected to any sewerage system without the approval of the District Planning Authority.

130. (1) Private sewer shall be constructed in the same way and with the same materials as drains.

(2) Inspection chamber shall be provided on private sewers at intervals not exceeding 9000mm.

(3) Manholes shall be provided at points where the sewer changes its direction or gradient and within 1200mm of a junction with a drain or public sewer unless there is an inspection chamber at the connection.

(4) Where a private sewer passes through a wall or immediately below a wall, the wall shall be supported to prevent damage to the sewer.

131. (1) Roofs of all building including flat roofs shall be constructed Roof drainage so as to drain to suitable and sufficient gutters or similar outlets connected to a sufficient number of suitable down pipes, constructed so as to carry away the rain water from the roof without causing damage to the building.

(2) In the case of thatched roofs subregulation (1) shall be considered satisfied if adequate arrangements are made to avoid dampness being caused to the building.

132. (1) Any gutter which is on a building and intended for collecting rainwater shall be—

- (a) of adequate size for its purpose;
- (b) composed of suitable materials of adequate strength and durability;
- (c) adequately supported throughout its length without restraining thermal movement, with fitting which gives such support being securely attached to the building;
- (d) so arranged as not to cause dampness in or damage to any part of the building;
- (e) joint in a manner appropriate to the material of which it is composed so as to remain watertight; and
- (f) fitted with an adequate outlet or outlets so placed as to drain the whole length of the gutter.

- (2) Any rainwater pipe which is situated outside a building shall be—
- (a) of adequate size for its purpose;
 - (b) composed of suitable materials of adequate strength and durability;
 - (c) adequately supported throughout its length without restraining thermal movement, and any fitting which gives such support shall be securely attached to the building; and
 - (d) so arranged as not to cause dampness in or damage to any part of the building;

(3) Any rainwater pipe which is situated within a building shall be—

- (a) so constructed that it complies with the requirements of this regulation; and
- (b) of adequate size for its purpose.

(4) No rainwater pipe shall be constructed so as to discharge into, or to connect with, any pipe or drain used or intended to be used for conveying soil water or waste water, unless provision is made in the design of the sewerage system for the discharge of rainwater.

133. (1) Every rainwater tank shall be—

- (a) made of durable materials and be watertight;
- (b) provided with an overflow pipe the end of which is covered with mosquito-proofing gauze and discharges over an open drain or a gulley to a drain; and
- (c) covered and provided with means of access and a drain plug at the bottom for internal cleaning.

(2) Any draw-off tap or the end of any suction pipe shall be not less than 75mm above the bottom of the tank.

(3) Pipes conveying rainwater to a tank, the top of which is above ground level, shall discharge in the open air over an inlet which is covered with mosquito-proofing gauze.

(4) All pipes connected to a tank which is wholly below ground level shall be made of metal and the joint between any pipe and the tank shall be watertight.

(5) Rainwater storage tanks shall be considered adequate for the purposes of this Part if—

- (a) tanks which are wholly above ground level are made of asbestos-cement or galvanized mild steel or concrete or suitable plastic; or
- (b) tanks which are wholly or partly below ground level are made of burnt brick in mortar mix C or concrete to mix C in such a manner as to be impervious and all inside surfaces rounded to facilitate cleaning and the external surface of any metal used under ground are galvanized or suitably painted.

134. (1) Any overflow pipe connected to a waste appliance shall—

- (a) discharge into a waste pipe in such a way as to be disconnected from the drainage system by the trap installed in accordance with this provision; or

(b) discharge in such other manner as not to cause dampness in or damage to any part of any building. (2) Any drains or private sewer shall after the work of laying the drain or private sewer has been carried out (including any necessary work of hunching) or surrounding the drain or private sewer with concrete and backfilling the trench, be capable of withstanding a suitable test for watertightness.